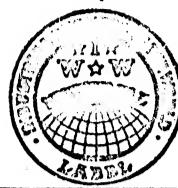


Stay Away From The "Boundary" District, B. C., Miners and Smeltermen On Strike

# INDUSTRIAL WORKER



VOL. II. No. 8.

One Dollar a Year.

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1910.

Six Months, 50c

Whole Number 60

## TEAMSTERS' ANTICS AT LOS ANGELES

Los Angeles, (the fair and lovely city of the Angels) once was afflicted with a strike of the teamsters. The teamsters picked out a good time all right. It was while the Shriners were visiting the city. The Shriners being composed of men and women of wealth and influence, it was only natural that the city of officials (at the behest of the Southern Pacific and the Huntington Street Car system and real estate sharks) should create as favorable an impression as possible on the minds of the wealthy visitors. This for three reasons; first: that they might come again thereby helping to swell the profits of the S. P. and the street railway company; that as goodly a number as possible might be induced to stay and make their homes here and help out the real estate sharks.

The teamsters naturally thought this would be a good time for them to strike, and they reasoned well. Of course they were organized under the banner of the A. F. of L., the chief function of which is to separate the workers into little warring factions. Perhaps their perceptive faculties were not keen enough to recognize the fact that they would have a better show of winning if the rest of the men working at other occupations were to go on strike with them. I mean the other branches of the A. F. of L. Of course it was an impossibility to get the unorganized men to strike, there was no way of getting in communication with them, and as for the other tradesmen of the A. F. of L., the most of them had contracts expiring at different dates which they thought it would be a disgrace to break, besides, the grievance of the teamsters was none of their business. When they went on strike there was nobody to go out in sympathy with them. But nevertheless, they (the teamsters) made it rather embarrassing for the owners of the city of the Angels; freight was piling up at the factories, the Shriners or Sariners wanted to leave the city and the transfer companies had difficulty in getting scabs to take their place.

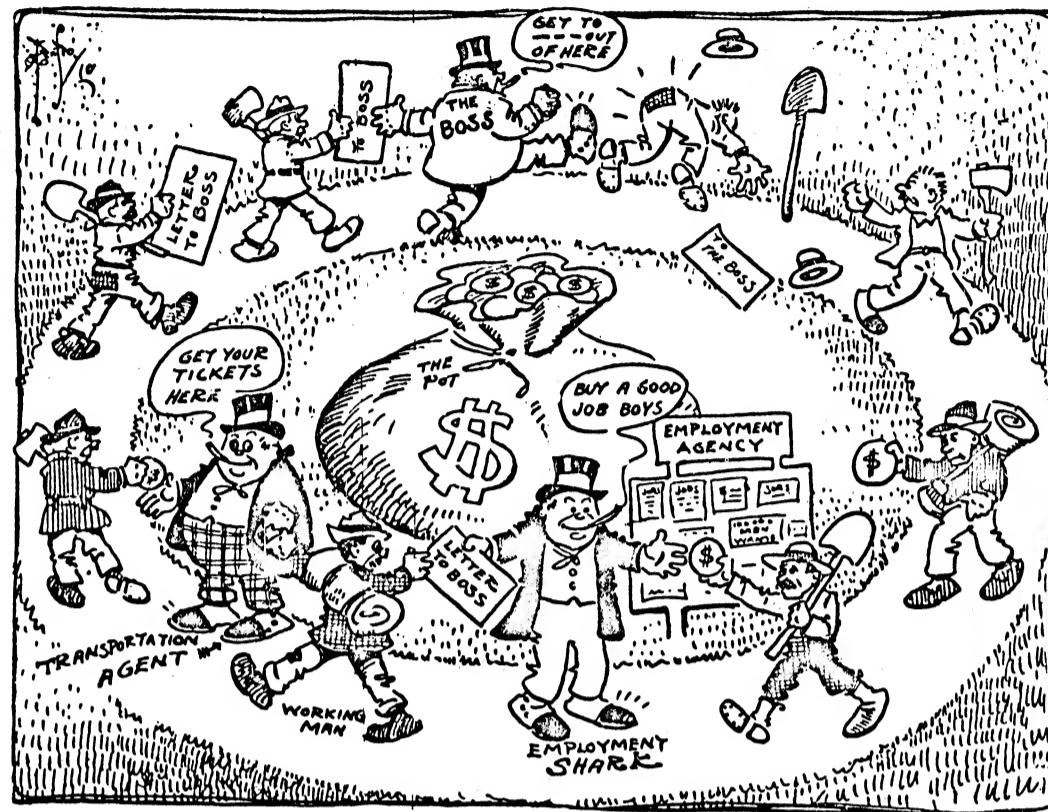
It was then that a wonderful thing happened, the Chamber of Commerce sent a committee to talk personally to the unruly teamsters. Now the teamsters had probably never before had the pleasure of being addressed personally by such wonderful men, of course they had seen such men on the streets, in their autos and had basked more or less in the sunshine of their presence, had seen their glittering diamonds and their beautiful mansions, but to have those wonderful beings come right into their hall to talk with them was an honor they had never enjoyed before, and they could not help but feel flattered by it.

The committee pointed out to the teamsters that they had struck at a very bad time, the Shriners were visiting the city and it was discourteous and impolite to refuse to haul their trucks to the depot.

Their visit was at an end and they wished to go home, some of them perhaps had very important business in different parts of the country. They might be expected to attend a birthday party given in honor of a monkey in N. Y. City. They pointed out to the teamsters that they were taking an unfair advantage of them. This talk had its desired effect, for the teamsters voted to allow enough teams to remain in the field to haul the baggage.

To show how deeply they appreciated this generous act the Chamber of Commerce presented them with ten half barrels of beer, the beer also had the effect of keeping them jolly while they were getting scabs to take their place, which they did at last.

When the strike was first launched, the large truck companies who employed most of the teamsters, decided to grant the men their demands, but to do this they would have to charge the manufacturers and wholesale houses more for hauling their freight. These



THE ENDLESS CHAIN—EMPLOYMENT SHARK, THE TRANSPORTATION AGENT AND THE BOSS—  
FLEECE THE WORKERS.

refused to pay the increase, stating that before they would pay any more for hauling they would organize a trucking company of their own. So the trucking companies hired scabs to break the strike. When they delivered a load of freight to a wholesale house the foreman would say to the members of the truckers' union: "Now boys you know these green teamsters are not very handy at handling barrels and boxes, help them out all you can and you will not lose anything by it."

This is a great many of them did, thereby helping to defeat the teamsters, and now I suppose the teamsters are watching for a chance to get even.

How in the name of common sense can they expect to win by treating each other like that?

Such unionism is nothing but the merest kind of a mockery, it is disgrace to the very name of unionism, during that strike we saw beer hauled by scab teamsters, protected by pinks, delivered at the saloons, served by union bartenders and drank by the teamsters who were on strike.

Will somebody explain why the bartenders did not have the manliness and the intelligence to refuse to touch the beer and at their next meeting to say, well the teamsters are on strike, let us go on strike in sympathy with them, and the same way with the rest of the crafts, but no, when they look at things in that light they will be members of the I. W. W.

E. T. LEFFERTS,  
LOMPOC, CAL.

### ACTIVE AT DENVER, COLO.

Local Union No. 26 announces the following lectures to be held at its headquarters and free reading room at 1017 Nineteenth street: May 16, The Union Label; May 22, Three Vital Words; May 29, The Slave Market. On May 1 the subject for the evening was International Labor Day. On May 8 Anti Patriotism.

The local holds its regular business meetings at its headquarters every Tuesday at 8 p. m., street meetings at 7:30 every night, weather permitting, at Seventeenth and Arapahoe streets.

## SPARKS FROM A LIVE WIRE

Walker C. Smith.

When Karl Marx and Frederick Engels heard some of the ideas put forth by persons calling themselves Socialists, they were so disgusted that they termed themselves "Communists" in order to be distinguished from the motley crew of reformers.

The Industrial Workers do well in using the term "fellow worker" instead of the misused word "comrade." Comrade has come to mean every long-haired man or short-haired woman who has a plan for a new social system, a criticism of the existing order or a smattering of economics. It includes the promoter of mining stock, the revolutionist for revenue only, the postoffice socialists, single taxers, advocates of municipal ownership, shyster lawyers, plimpled-headed pupilt pounds, petty larceny business men and even members of the militia. Many labor-skimming employers are "dear comrades," and any worker who has had the misfortune to slave for one of these knows that they have no interest in common. The word "comrade," once a distinction, is now a disgrace.

But "fellow worker"—there is a word that means something, that expresses an idea. It is a class word. Your boss can't use it. No parasite can use it. It means your shop mate, an actual producer, the toilers of the world. It is the term you can apply only to those who labor in the mine, mill, factory, forest or field. It typifies industry and is the only term that fits well with our phrase, "Yours for Industrial Freedom." "Fellow worker" is in a measure disreputable, but "comrade" has become respectable in the eyes of the ruling class and as a consequence has lost the greater part of its meaning to the propertyless worker.

How long do you think the machinist or other big-headed craftsmen would work for their present rate of wages if the helpers and unskilled workers were to organize strongly enough to get the same amount? Why, they would immediately strike for an increase because of their over-developed bump of pride. Organizing from beneath acts in more ways than one. Their pride would be lessened and their estimation of the unskilled workers would be raised. The unskilled workers would feel more self-reliant and have less awe of the "superiority" of the craftsmen. This would bring both classes together, a result greatly to be desired.

The wage worker in a small industry, shop or establishment can serve the interests of his class only by disassociating himself with his immediate surroundings and accepting in their stead the environment of the larger portion of the wage earners.

In the small shop he daily comes in contact with the boss; he knows the volume of business and endeavors to keep it at such a point as to avoid a layoff or dismissal; he turns out a finished product and consequently feels a sense of pride in his work.

But to the mass of the workers there comes no personal contact with the employer and all bosses are considered "bad." In large industries the amount of business transacted is unknown to individual wage workers and they have no interest in the delivery of the product. The subdivision of labor gives each worker a tenth, a thirtieth or a hundredth part of the work of producing an article, and thus destroys all interest in the product. Forced to one monotonous task the workers feel that they are but machines attached to the machines. Their concern is not for the finished article, but solely for their own condition. Their demand is for more wages, shorter hours and better shop conditions. The far-sighted ones have in view the time when the workers can overthrow the wage system.

Unless the persons working for a small employer can place themselves in the position forced upon the mass they are a detriment to a working-class organization. The centering of the management of industry into fewer and fewer hands is bringing these men into an acceptance of our motto, "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common." Even the small retail stores, the tobacco shops, the pharmacies, laundries, etc., are being centralized, and each day witnesses the sharpening of class lines and the brakings of the barrier to one big union of wage earners.

The United States Shoe Shining Company has been incorporated under the laws of the state of Maine. This is a New York concern and it is capitalized at \$1,500,000. It plans to gain control of the shoe-shining trade in all the large cities and has started to freeze out the small stands by a reduction in the price of shoes. Thus does the little cockroach go the way of the candle and the stagecoach and thus is the army of propertyless wage workers increased. The line of the class struggle becomes less blurred as we approach the final fight.

The A. F. of L. union meeting that does not break up in a fist fight is a rare thing in Denver. Charges and counter-charges are being made. The "wets" and the "drys," the Republicans, the Democrats, the Socialists and the Independents, all are trying to make the A. F. of L. a tail to their particular political kite. The employers smile at the resultant disunion. No further vindication of the stand of the I. W. W. regarding existing political organizations is needed. Until the workers are really united on the industrial field it is folly to expect unity elsewhere.

Fifty miners at Palisade, Colo., asked that they be allowed a check weighman in accordance with the Colorado state law. The men were fired and then ousted from the company houses. This shows the benevolent results of labor laws. Even if you have the laws you need an organization to enforce them. The workers' power does not lie in tinkering with the capitalist state. Their only power lies in one big union that will gain for them the control of their labor power. This union, the I. W. W., will be the means of abolishing the capitalist state by nullifying its power. We are building the new within the shell of the old.

Denver, Colo.

## ORGANIZE TO BETTER CONDITIONS

What is the reason that we are not organized? Are we, the Loggers, afraid to stand up and fight for our rights. Actions speak louder than words. Now, this is not my idea of the Loggers. I believe it lays in their inability to grasp the meaning of organization.

I have worked in the woods for the past eight years, and for the past two years have made a study of the labor problem as it exists in the lumber industry, and so far have been unable to arrive at any definite conclusion how it is that the men employed in the lumber industry will go plodding along, under conditions where a man does not live, but merely exists, and make no effort to better these conditions. Very few men can be found that will say that things are all right as they are (unless they are employers). Those who are fools enough to maintain that conditions are all right as they are, are fit subjects for a bughouse. Only the man whom the endless round of long hours of wearisome toil has so brutalized that he has no brains of his own, will maintain this. The man who will praise the chains which bind him to industrial servitude, who is contented to live among the degrading conditions as they exist in the majority of all camps, without making an effort to change this conditions, is a slave. His manhood, his pride and love of liberty have vanished. He is no more than an animal which kicks, yet pulls its master's load.

A lot of men kick about conditions as they exist, yet make no conscious effort to remedy these conditions. The man who will simply kick because the grub is on the bum, the bunkhouse dirty, the boss a slave driver or hours too long, and content to let his kick go at that, without seeking to throw off the yoke that galls him, has no kick coming.

One of the most numerous complaints which can be heard from men employed in the lumber and railroad camps is about the grafting employment sharks. Some of these men will say, "Yes, I will join your union if you do away with the employment sharks" or "If you do something." Just imagine a man who claims to be an intelligent human being with brain and will power putting up an argument as that. With over 20,000 men employed in the logging camps on Puget Sound, to expect the few hundreds who are already organized to accomplish results that would be a benefit to all. If this could be done the present members of the organization would go ahead and "do things" without wasting time trying to educate and organize those who still remain outside of the union.

The loggers who are at present organized can accomplish nothing without the aid and co-operation of all the men employed in the logging camps and lumber woods. "To get things," "to do something," must be the work of the intelligently organized rank and file employed in the mills and in the camps, and with the aid of those workers employed in closely allied industries. It is a battle between the organized lumber barons and the hosts of labor. The army will win which is best equipped to carry on the struggle. The masters will depend upon their ability to starve their slaves into submission. The workers must depend upon their strength of numbers and ability to completely paralyze capitalist industry. The workers must act as a class. When one portion is out on strike the remainder of the working class must come to their aid. A small body of workers standing alone can win nothing from their organized masters.

Another question that is often asked is, What are we going to get when we get organized? That is another question of an intelligent man (nit). What are we going to get? We will get just as much as we have the power to force the boss to concede to us. Can you not think of any change for the better? How would it be to build more and better bunkhouses? How would it be to have these bunkhouses well lighted, properly ventilated, rooms instead of bunks, with springs, mattresses and bedclothes furnished, wash rooms, drying rooms, and bath rooms, reading and writing rooms? How would it be to quit working ten, eleven and twelve hours per day and work eight instead? How would it be to have the boss send to your union headquarters for men instead of putting his orders with an employment shark, from whom you are forced to buy the right to go to work for a master? Some of you will say that this is a pipe dream. Yes, we agree to that; that is, as long as we remain unorganized, as long as we remain in a position where we must accept the bosses' dictates. But once we are organized on correct lines, understanding our interests, there will be a different tune to sing.

Senator Clark, who, by the way, owns large interests in the mining and lumber camps in Montana, has a residence in New York City in the aristocratic residence district, of course, valued at \$10,000,000. This is occupied by himself, his wife and only child. Do you realize, Jack, you who tramp the country with your happy home on your back, what a \$10,000,000 home means? This amount represents the

(Continued on Page 4)

## Lectures On Industrial Unionism

JAMES P. THOMPSON

One of the "Criminal Conspirators"  
in the recent Free Speech  
Fight of Spokane

Will lecture on "INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM" at the new headquarters of the Industrial Workers of the World

211 OCCIDENTAL AVE., SEATTLE  
Entrance in Alley, between Main and Washington

May 10 to 15, at 8 p. m.

You are cordially invited to attend.

ADMISSION FREE

# Our Fellow Workers, Preston and Smith, Are Still In Jail

## INDUSTRIAL WORKER

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE  
Local Unions of the Industrial Workers of the  
World.  
P. O. Box 1443.

F. R. Schieles . . . . . Acting Editor  
PRESS COMMITTEE  
W. J. Morris : : : L. U. No. 382  
R. Cross : : : L. U. No. 178  
E. M. Clydes : : : L. U. No. 432

Subscription Yearly ..... \$1.00  
Canada, Yearly ..... 1.50  
Subscription, Six Months ..... .50  
Bundis Orders, Per Copy ..... .02/4

Cash MUST Accompany All Orders.

Entered as Second-Class matter, Dec. 21, 1909,  
at the Postoffice at Seattle, Wash., under the  
Act of March 3, 1879.

The workingmen who really thinks that he  
has interests in common with his employer is  
to be pitied.

If the working class is content to wait for a  
leader to show them the way to liberty, they  
will never be free.

To fight the employing class with the old  
style craft union, is like sending out a fleet of  
canoes to give battle to one of the modern ar-  
mored battleships.

Between the two classes the one that pro-  
duces all and gets nothing, and the one that  
produces nothing and gets all, there can be  
nothing in common.

Owing to an illness, which has confined our  
cartoonist to bed, he has been unable to do the  
usual stunt this week, so we are using a cut  
which appeared once before in these pages.

But after all the victory in Milwaukee means  
quite a bit for the Socialists at least for a part  
of them, 557 positions, paying an average of  
\$382 is what Mayor Seidel has to dispose of.  
Who says there is nothing in politics?

Thos. J. Farrel, organizer for the Interna-  
tional Brotherhood of Teamsters, says: "We  
fight our battles fairly; we do not try to take  
advantage of anybody. That is the A. F. of  
L. idea. 'The interests of capital and labor  
are identical.' The I. W. W. gets the employer  
over a barrel if you can and then soak it to  
him."

The Socialists (?) of Milwaukee now that  
they have come into power, are going to save  
expenses in administering the city government.  
Going to save money to the tax payers. I say,  
Mr. Blanketstiff, how much property do you  
own? The clothes on your back and a bundle  
of blankets. A place to boil up would be more  
of a benefit.

The employers understand the value of solid-  
arity and are organized into their various em-  
ployers' and manufacturers' associations. Only  
by a similar spirit on the part of the working  
class can we hope to successfully cope with the  
employing class. The Industrial Workers of  
the World point the way for solidifying on the  
industrial field, where the workers are exploited

According to an article appearing in this  
week's Industrial Worker, the ranchers have  
discovered a new dish on which to feed their  
hired help. This new dish is alfalfa stew. It  
soon will become much cheaper to feed a work-  
ingman than a horse, besides it will be unne-  
cessary to feed the laborer after there is no  
more work to be performed, while a horse has  
to be maintained, work or no work.

The I. W. W. will take the blankets off your  
back, Mr. Blanketstiff. It will make the boss  
furnish the blankets. And, further, not only  
the blankets, but springs and mattresses; yes,  
and as we grow stronger sheets and pillows.  
Just imagine yourself in camp snoozing away,  
tucked up between nice clean sheets, with  
your head resting on a feather pillow and a  
good mattress and springs under you. Say,  
Jack, don't that look good to you? It does?  
Well, then organize and go after it.

According to a discovery made by a census  
enumerator, there is a house in Passaic, N. J.,  
in which 350 men make their home. The house  
is occupied both day and night. When the day  
men are at work the night men occupy the beds.  
When the night shift is not at work the day  
men take their turn at sleeping. Forty-five  
men are said to occupy three rooms.

So it is under capitalism. While the mas-  
ters for whom these men grind away their lives  
revel in luxury, the workers who produce the  
world's wealth are surrounded by poverty, de-  
gradation and misery. These men do not choose  
these lodgings because they like them, but be-  
cause economic conditions force them to inhabit  
cheap dwellings. Because they are robbed of  
the greater share of the wealth which they cre-  
ate. Because the miserable pittance which they  
receive in the shape of wages will not allow  
them to occupy more commodious dwellings.  
As long as capitalism holds sway the unorga-  
nized workmen will always remain easy victims  
of the rapacity and greediness of their masters.  
Only by industrial class organization will the  
workers be able to secure a higher standard of  
living and to finally abolish the cause for wage  
slavery, i. e., the private ownership of the  
means of production and distribution.

### ODDS AND ENDS.

G. E. Tompkins, of Chico, Cal., would like  
to learn the whereabouts of Fellow Worker  
Dugan. Address Box 735.

The delegate of the Seattle Locals, Charles  
Scurlock, reports that the delegates from the  
West are practically the only ones, who have  
received instructions from their local unions,  
as far as he was able to learn. He also re-  
ports that the convention got down to real busi-  
ness the morning of the third day.

### STAY AWAY FROM THE BOUNDARY DISTRICT, B. C. UNTIL STRIKE OF MINERS AND SMELTERIES IS SETTLED!

John Edwards, Local Organizer for Minne-  
apolis, reports that they are having a lively  
time with the employment sharks. He also  
states that several delegates en route to the  
convention stopped off long enough at Minne-  
apolis to hold several rousing meetings.

With the release of Thomas Whitehead, Hart-  
well, Shippy and Otto Justh, from the Spokane  
County Jail on May the 6th, the last of the  
prisoners who were held on a charge of "crim-  
inal conspiracy," in connection with the Spo-  
kane Free Speech fight, have been liberated.

James P. Thompson, National Organizer for  
the I. W. W., addressed a meeting at Tacoma,  
Wash., on Tuesday, May the 10th. The meeting  
which was held at the Eagle's Hall was well  
attended and considerable sentiment shown  
for Industrial Unionism.

Organizer Fred Heselwood who had charge  
of the collection of funds for the Spokane Free  
Speech fight, has rendered an itemized state-  
ment of all the receipts and expenditures pass-  
ing through his hands. Copies of this state-  
ment have been mailed to all those who con-  
tributed to the support of the fight. This list  
should be carefully gone over by all contribu-  
tors and amounts sent in checked up.

Organized James P. Thompson, will remain  
at Seattle another week, beginning with May  
the 10th. During his stay propaganda meet-  
ings will be held every evening at the new  
I. W. W. headquarters, 211 Occidental Ave.  
Entrance in the rear.

The locals of Los Angeles have elected Fred  
Berg to succeed William Sautter as secretary  
of Central Executive Committee. All communica-  
tions for the Los Angeles Locals should be  
addressed to the above at 243 East Second  
street.

A new headquarters has been secured by  
Locals No. 178 and No. 382, of Seattle, Wash.,  
located at 211 Occidental avenue. The entire  
second floor, 44x110, is occupied by the locals.  
The hall is well lighted, having windows in the  
front and rear as well as three large skylights.  
Preparations are being made to fix up this  
location so as to make it a comfortable place  
for workingmen to assemble. Lectures will be  
held whenever speakers are available. Free  
reading room open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.  
Entrance in the rear.

### BETWEEN THE LAND SHARKS AND THE WORKERS THERE IS NOTHING IN COMMON.

Industrial Worker:

A few lines in reference to a job going on in  
this vicinity. According to men who have had  
a whack at it, they, in answer to a sign at the  
free employment office at Butte, shipped out to  
this job. The sign read, "Twenty-five men to  
plant trees near Lolo; wages \$35 per month  
and board; free railroad fare."

Twenty-one men shipped from Butte; worked  
four and one-half days, when one of them was  
canned. The railroad fare was deducted from  
the amount he had coming, leaving him some-  
thing like this (10) to squander on wine, women,  
etc. Some of the other men took the case up  
and tried to get the whole bunch to back up  
the man that was fired. But the bunch would  
not stick, so the agitators jacked it and were  
paid off at the rate of \$1.88 for four and one-  
half days' work. The men came into Missoula  
and saw the secretary of the company that is  
doing the job, and after threatening to give the  
case to an attorney the men received two dol-  
lars more. They're still out \$2.19.

We want to make the above public as we  
have a good chance to put the kibosh on the  
job. The trees must be in the ground by the  
end of the month or it will put them back a  
year. The place is known as the McIntosh  
ranch, one mile south of Lolo on the Bitter  
Root branch of the N. P. They are fixing the  
place up to catch the land-hungry eastern suck-  
ers, with more money than brains. It is up to  
us to give this job as much publicity as pos-  
sible, not because we have any love for the  
suckers, who usually are petty labor skinners,  
but because it gives us a chance to get back  
at the real estate shark—a near kin of the em-  
ployment shark.

The excuse that the boss on the job gave  
for deducting the fare was this, that it was  
necessary to stay until the job is finished in  
order to have free fare. (That's what they all  
say.) When you get canned now in the h—l  
are you going to stay until the finish. Talking  
about finish—a few more deals of that kind will  
wise up the workers so that they will realize  
it is their peasant (not painful) duty to put  
one last finish to such labor skinning sharks as  
the above.

Trusting that this will be a poor season, in  
the way of suckers biting at the Bitter Root  
bait, I am, yours for the elimination of the fin-  
less or human shark.

FRANK REED,  
Missoula, Mont.

### HARVEST DAYS.

The harvest days are coming again, and it's  
up to Spokane and Minneapolis locals to get  
better labor conditions in the Palouse and Da-  
kotas.

While conditions and methods of robbery of  
labor differ a bit in the two districts, a work-  
ingman would have to draw cuts to see which  
was the worse hell.

The main trouble in both places is the yap.  
In the Palouse he is a home guard, a first-class  
snitch for the boss, a slave with slave ethics,  
who hopes in the far distant future to employ  
slaves who work fourteen hours, sleep any  
place but in the house, and eat chuck a yellow  
dog would pass by in disgust.

In Dakota Mr. Yap is another type. He  
comes from every part of the United States  
and Canada; the wages seem good and hours  
not so bad, etc., and he is satisfied to some ex-  
tent. His trouble is he has never been agitated  
and is not prepared for John Farmer's tactics,  
one of which is to hire him at 50 cents a day  
less than going wage. Another is to short time  
him, so that if he stays any length of time on  
a job he is \$5 or \$10 short.

Now my idea is for the before mentioned lo-  
cale to have stickers made, stating the min-  
imum wage, hours to be worked, good food and  
blankets to be furnished workers, and have  
every water tank, coal chute and town decorated  
with them all through the harvest country,  
also wherever there is an I. W. W. Let him  
go to town Saturday night, and if capable give  
a street speech. If not a speaker, let him dis-  
tribute some literature. Also see that lists are  
made of dead-beat farmers and threshers and  
posted conspicuously. By these methods I be-  
lieve the Yap hoater can be educated. Now  
lets see a reply from some fellow worker on  
how to educate the Yap home guard.

FELLOW WORKER C. A. McCUALEY.

### EMPLOYMENT SHARKS AGAIN.

Flagstaff, Ariz., May 4.—Most criminal  
treatment is accorded here to the laborers by  
the railroad companies, the L. J. Smith Con-  
struction company and the labor agencies.  
The men are sent out here by the labor  
agencies under promises of good wages, good  
treatment and steady work, but when they come  
here they find the filthiest places to live in,  
the dirtiest food to eat, and they are paid  
only \$1.75 a day for their labor.

Few men work longer than a week. Most  
of them can't stand conditions for more than  
four or five days.

The men are forced to walk back to the  
cities from which they had been engaged. But  
the railroad company forbids them to walk on  
the tracks. The towns along the way re-  
fuse to sell these men anything to eat.

It pays to be an American soldier and lose  
your leg in the cause of murder for the bene-  
fit of the capitalists. A dispatch from Dayton,  
Wash., says that Jack Leeson, a man who dis-  
tinguished himself in the Philippines, and lost  
a leg there, was found dead in his room at the  
county poorhouse, and that he will be buried  
in the potters' field. However, Uncle Sam is  
not entirely ungrateful. The same dispatch  
says that his body was wrapped in a United  
States flag (probably because that was cheaper  
than a suit of clothes) and that his comrades  
will see to it his body (in the potters' field) is  
not left unhonored! The trusts who got the  
rake-off from the Philippine war will no more  
see that a monument is erected to his mem-  
ory than they kept him out of the poor house,  
and his body from the potters' field. Don't you  
want to join the army and fight for the trusts?  
—Exch.

### THE I. W. W. PREAMBLE.

The working class and the employing class  
have nothing in common. There can be no  
peace so long as hunger and want are found  
among millions of working people and the few,  
who make up the employing class, have all the  
good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must  
go on until the workers of the world organize  
as a class, take possession of the earth and the  
machinery of production, and abolish the wage  
system.

We find that the centering of the manage-  
ment of industries into fewer and fewer hands  
makes the trade unions unable to cope with the  
ever-growing power of the employing class.  
The trade unions foster a state of affairs which  
allows one set of workers to be pitted against  
another set of workers in the same industry,  
thereby helping defeat one another in wage  
wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the em-  
ploying class to mislead the workers into the  
belief that the working class have interests in  
common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the  
interest of the working class upheld only by an  
organization formed in such a way that all its  
members in any one industry, or in all indus-  
tries, if necessary, cease work whenever a  
strike or lockout is on in any department there-  
of, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair  
day's wages for a fair day's work," we must  
inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watch-  
word, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class  
to do away with capitalism. The army of produc-  
tion must be organized, not only for the everyday  
struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on produc-  
tion when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially, we  
will end the shell of the old.

Knowing, therefore, that such an organization  
is absolutely necessary for our emancipation,  
we unite under the following constitution.

## DIRECTORY I. W. W. LOCAL UNIONS

The following is a directory of the Industrial  
Unions and Branches of Industrial Unions of  
the Industrial Workers of the World in the  
United States and Canada. Secretaries of  
Unions are requested to notify the editor of any  
changes desired in this list.

The General Officers of the I. W. W. are as

follows:

General Secretary-Treasurer—Vincent St.  
John, 518 Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue,  
Chicago, Ill.

General Organizer—Wm. E. Trautman, 518

Cambridge Building, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago,

Ill.

General Executive Board—Joseph J. Ettor,

100 Chartiers avenue, McKees Rocks, Pa.,

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Box 1500, Spokane,

Wash.; Francis Miller, 12 Rosemont Terrace,

Lymanville, R. I.; George Speed, 909 Howard

street, San Francisco, Cal.; T. J. Cale, 609 Anne

street, Blue Island, Ill.

### ARIZONA.

Secretary. Town Address.

272—F. Velarde, Phoenix, 944 E. Van Buren St.

273—W. Welch, Globe, Box 1851.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

44—Alice Harding, Victoria, 1630 Pembroke

street.

45—H. S. Cafferky, Vancouver, Room 3, 61

W. Cordova Street.

155—Bob Clark, Phoenix, Gen. Del.

322—W. Smith, Vancouver, Room 3, 61 W.

Cordova Street.

326—T. Y. McKay, Prince Rupert, Box 711.

525—A. L. Elliott, Nelson, Box 653.

CALIFORNIA.

1—George Paff, Los Angeles, 242 East Second

street.

12—Wm. Allen, Los Angeles, 243 East Second

# PROCEEDINGS OF FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE I. W. W.

## FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

The Fifth Convention of the Industrial Workers of the World was called to order by General Secretary Vincent St. John in Brand's Hall at 9:15 o'clock, May 1st, 1910.

A list of uncontested delegates was read by the secretary and nominations for temporary chairman were carried.

The following delegates were present:

Ewald Koettgen, Wm. Yates, O. J. Sautter, Pete Brown, C. H. Axelson, Wm. Loquist, Joe Duddy, W. T. Nef, Chas. Scurlock, Chas. Brown, Peter Gombert, G. H. Perry, Jos. Schmidt, Wm. Rice, Ed. Hong, T. J. Cole, J. J. Ettor, E. G. Flynn, F. Miller, Geo. Speed, W. E. Trautmann, Vincent St. John.

Fellow Workers Wm. Yates, Joseph Duddy were nominated for temporary chairman and on motion the nominations closed.

The ballot for temporary chairman resulted in Fellow Worker Yates being duly elected to the chair.

It was moved and seconded that a committee of five be elected as a committee on credentials. Carried.

The following delegates were nominated:

O. J. Sautter, No. 12 (declined); Pete Brown, No. 40; Peter Gombert, No. 223; Charles Scurlock, No. 178; Joe Duddy, No. 92; Ewald Koettgen, Textile Workers National Union; W. T. Nef, No. 141.

The ballot resulted in the following vote:

Peter Brown .....	50
Charles Scurlock .....	50
Peter Gombert .....	45
Joe Duddy .....	45
Ewald Koettgen .....	45
W. T. Nef .....	40

Fellow Workers Brown, Gombert, Scurlock, Duddy and Koettgen were elected as the Credential Committee.

On motion the convention adjourned until Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

VINCENT ST. JOHN,  
Secretary.

## SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

May 2, 1910.

Convention called to order by temporary chairman Wm. Yates at 10:00.

Minutes of first day's session read and approved as read.

Report of Credential Committee called for by the chairman.

The Credential Committee being ready, reported as follows:

To the delegates of the Fifth Annual Convention I. W. W.

Fellow Workers:

We, your committee on credentials, report as follows: We have examined the credentials of the delegates and the accounts of the locals on the books of the general organization and find that the representation to be as here set forth:

Votes

Ewald Koettgen, Textile Workers, Providence, R. I. ....	8 1/2
Wm. Yates, same .....	8 1/2
O. J. Sautter, No. 1, Los Angeles, Cal. ....	1
O. J. Sautter, No. 12, Los Angeles, Cal. ....	4
No. 13, San Diego, Cal. ....	1
O. J. Sautter, No. 18, Los Angeles, Cal. ....	1
No. 26, Denver, Colo. ....	1
No. 33, Cleveland, Ohio ....	1
Pete Brown, No. 40, Missoula, Mont. ....	2
No. 44, Victoria, B. C. ....	1
No. 45, Vancouver, B. C. ....	2
O. J. Sautter, No. 63, Los Angeles, Cal. ....	1
C. H. Axelson, No. 64, Minneapolis, Minn. ....	3
No. 73, Lorain, Ohio ....	1
Wm. Loquist, No. 85, Chicago, Ill. ....	1

Ed Hammond, alternate

Joe Duddy, No. 92, Portland, Ore. ....

W. T. Nef, alternate.

W. T. Nef, No. 93, Portland, Ore. ....

Joe Duddy, alternate.

No. 105, Anaconda, Mont. ....

Peter Gombert, No. 132, Spokane, Wash. ....

W. T. Nef, No. 141, Portland, Ore. ....

Joe Duddy, alternate.

No. 143, Pittsburgh, Pa. ....

O. J. Sautter, No. 173, San Francisco, Cal. ....

Chas. Scurlock, No. 178, Seattle, Wash. ....

Chas. Brown, No. 222, Spokane, Wash. ....

Peter Gombert, No. 223, Spokane, Wash. ....

No. 245, San Pedro, Cal. ....

No. 272, Phoenix, Ariz. ....

No. 291, Pittsburgh, Pa. ....

No. 292, Woods Run, Pa. ....

No. 295, Massillon, Ohio ....

No. 296, McKees Rocks, Pa. ....

G. H. Perry, No. 297, New Castle, Pa. ....

Joe Schmidt, No. 298, Butler, Pa. ....

No. 301, Hammond, Ind. ....

No. 322, Vancouver, B. C. ....

Chas. Scurlock, No. 382, Seattle, Wash. ....

O. J. Sautter, No. 419, Redlands, Cal. ....

No. 424, Deer River, Minn. ....

Peter Gombert, No. 434, Spokane, Wash. ....

O. J. Sautter, No. 437, Hotville, Cal. ....

Wm. Rice, No. 500, Pullman, Ill. ....

Anton Black, alternate.

No. 525, Nelson, B. C. ....

General Executive Board.

T. J. Cole ....

J. J. Ettor ....

E. G. Flynn ....

Francis Miller ....

Geo. Speed ....

W. E. Trautmann ....

Vincent St. John ....

We have examined the membership cards of all delegates and found them paid up to date.

PETE BROWN, Chairman,

JOE DUDDY, Sec.

EWALD KOETTGEN,

PETE GOMBERT,

CHARLES SCURLOCK.

Credential Committee

Moved by Axelson, seconded by Gombert. "That those delegates reported on favorably be seated in accord with the report of the Credential Committee. Carried.

Election of Chairman. Fellow Workers William Yates was nominated.

It was moved and seconded that the nominations close and Fellow Worker Yates be declared the unanimous choice of the convention for chairman. Carried.

Moved and seconded that we take up the credentials of Local Union No. 85. Carried.

Moved by Axelson, seconded by Miller that the delegate of Local No. 85 be seated. Moved as an amendment that the report of the Credential Committee be concurred in and the delegate not seated. Fellow Worker Duddy of the Credential Committee, explained that the committee found on examining the card of the delegate from Local No. 85, that the delegate had not been a member of the local the time required by the constitution. On vote the amendment was carried. It was moved to notify the local to elect another delegate, or have the alternate to represent them. Carried.

The following protest signed by G. E. B. Member George Speed was read:

"To Officers and Delegates of the Fifth Convention of Industrial Workers of the World:

"Fellow Workers:—I hereby question and protest against the seating of Delegate Duddy of Local No. 92 or 93, Portland, Oregon, as not being a member of said local the required time."

It was moved that the delegate from Local No. 92 show his card to the convention. Carried.

The card was read by the secretary showing that the delegate had transferred into Local No. 92 on March 25, 1910.

The delegate from No. 92 explained to the convention that he was not elected as delegate until after he had been a member thirty days.

Moved and seconded that the delegate from No. 92 be seated.

Motion lost. Moved and seconded that the delegate be seated. Carried.

## ELECTION OF COMMITTEES.

Moved, seconded and carried that a committee of three be elected as a Committee on Rules and Order of Business. The following were nominated: Joe Duddy, C. H. Axelson, Wm. Rice, George Speed, O. J. Sautter. Speed and Axelson declined. It was moved and seconded that Duddy, Rice and Sautter be elected as Committee on Rules and Order of Business. Carried.

The following were nominated for the Constitution Committee: Miller, Nef, Axelson, Speed and Chas. Brown. Delegates Nef and Brown declined; and on motion Miller, Speed and Axelson were declared elected as the Committee on Constitution.

Organization and Ways and Means Committee.

Delegates Koettgen, Nef, Axelson, Charles Brown and Peter Gombert were nominated. Delegates Axelson and Brown declined and on motion Koettgen, Nef and Gombert, were declared elected as the Committee on Officer's Reports.

Moved and seconded that the election of the balance of the committee be deferred until the afternoon session. Carried.

Moved by Duddy and seconded by Gombert that a stenographic report of the proceedings be had. A roll call on the motion was asked for. Moved and seconded that the vote on the motion for a stenographic report be taken by a show of hands. Carried. On vote the motion to have a stenographic report was lost.

Communications and Resolutions.

No. 1—from Locals Nos. 1, 12, 12 and 63 of Los Angeles, Cal. On motion same was referred to the Committee on Constitution.

No. 2—from Local Unions Nos. 64 and 137, Minneapolis, Minn. Referred to the Committee on Constitution.

No. 3—from Local No. 272 of Phoenix, Ariz. Referred to Constitution Committee.

No. 4.—From Fellow Workers Ollie and Halper of Local 89, Cleveland, Ohio, in balance due on loan of 1905. Referred to Ways and Means.

No. 5.—From Locals 95 and 179 of New York City. Referred to Constitution Committee.

No. 6.—From Locals 419, Redlands, Cal., re International Bureau. Referred to Committee on Organization.

No. 7.—From Fellow Worker J. A. Jones re plan of organization. Referred to Constitution Committee.

On motion the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention called to order at 2:30 by Chairman Yates. Roll call showed all delegates present except Hammond and G. E. B. Member George Speed.

On motion the committee on Rules and Order of Business was discharged.

Resolution No. 11.—From delegate of Locals 178, 382 and 432 of Seattle, Wash., re form of organization was read, and on motion was referred to Committee on Constitution.

The Auditing Committee being ready to report on motion it was carried to refer back to reports of committees.

Report of the Auditing Committee was read as follows:

We, the undersigned, auditing committee, elected by referendum vote of the membership of the Industrial Workers of the World, 1910, desire to report to you as follows:

Alberti Eastman and the undersigned were elected the auditing committee. The former refused to serve. T. J. Cole having received the fourth highest vote was communicated with and requested to serve in Eastman's place. He replied that on account of work (night work) he would be unable to do so.

Moved by Axelson, seconded by Gombert. port, seating the delegates from McKees Rocks No. 296, and No. 137 of Minneapolis was

The two undersigned then agreed to constitute themselves the committee and to engage the services of a first class accountant at a moderate price. This they succeeded in doing in the person of W. A. Burgess of this city.

We have gone thoroughly through the order book, cash book, general ledger, vouchers, check stubs and bank books from September 1, 1908 to March 31, 1910, and as follows:

Total receipts ..... \$23,419.18

Cash on hand Sept. 1, 1908 202.75

Total Disbursements ..... \$22,446.85

Balance cash on hand

March 31, 1910 ..... 1,174.98

NOTE.—Surplus cash found \$0.27.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is the financial statement of resources and liabilities up to March 31, 1910:

RESOURCES.

Due from Locals ..... \$1,549.00

Charter supplies ..... 720.30

Office fixtures ..... 875.00

Labels ..... 20.00

Literature ..... 1,045.00

Cash in bank ..... 1,175.25

Unfinished business ..... \$5,384.65

LIABILITIES.

Burroughs Adding Machine Co. ..... 0.00

W. A. Cahill ..... 124.94

Thomas J. Cole ..... 74.00

Joseph Ettor ..... 51.80

F. W. Heslewood ..... 204.92

# LABOR EXCHANGE

## NEWS ITEMS



All members of the I. W. W., especially those employed in the camps, should send in reports to this labor exchange column, so that the membership may be kept posted on the conditions existing in said camps or places of employment. What we want is good, reliable information. In sending in reports do not exaggerate the faults or poor conditions existing at such places of employment. We know that as a rule the conditions under which we are forced to labor are bad enough, but the thing is not to make them appear any worse than they are. We want information that can be relied upon. When the boss hires men from the employment sharks state the name of such employment agency and the city where the men are shipped from. Job cards on which to make out the reports can be had for the asking, either from the secretary of your local union or by writing to this paper. In going out to camp do not fail to take one or more of these along and to make the same out and mail to the paper before leaving.

### FROM OLLALLA, WASH.

Western Timber Co.

Wages \$2.50 per day and up. Pay the 10th of every month. Grub is good. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in a bunkhouse. Hospital fee \$1.00. Boss hires men from employment sharks; Jack St. Marie of Seattle. Remarks: Work harder than in most camps.

O. E. JOHNSON,  
Member Local No. 432, Seattle, Wash.

### FROM BRINNON, WASH.

Trett Logging Co.

Wages \$2.25 per day and up. Pay at any time. Grub is bum. I. W. W. men can secure work here. Sleep in a bunkhouse. Hospital fee \$1.00. Boss hires men from an employer's shark.

CHAS. TORSELL,  
Member Local No. 432, Seattle, Wash.

### FROM WOLF CREEK, MONT.

Stone, Webster Co.

Wages \$3.00 per day. Work ten hours. Hospital fee \$1.00. Sanitary conditions. Board is fair. Work consists of constructing a dam. Men can get work here.

F. O. WAGNER.

### FROM MACHIAS, WASH.

Redmond, Smith Logg. Co.

Wages \$2.25 to \$4.00 per day. Pay whenever money is wanted. I. W. W. men can work here. Grub is fair. A considerable number of I. W. W. members at work on this job. Sleep in bunkhouse. Boss hires men from the employment sharks if they are not to had otherwise. Hospital fee \$0.75.

CHARLES WEISS,  
Member Local No. 432, Seattle, Wash.

### FROM GOLD BAR, WASH.

Gold Bar Lbr. Co.

Employment sharks shipping out to this job, tell you that the board is \$5.00. When you get there you are charged \$5.50. Board in a hotel. Wages \$2.25 for ten hours. Working until 9 p. m. and get straight time for overtime. Boss a driver.

M. MADSEN,  
Member Local No. 92.

### FROM VICTORIA, B. C.

Vancouver Island Power Company—40 miles from Victoria. Wages from \$2.50 to \$4; board \$5.25 per week, very poor; sleep in tents; no hospital. Tax \$3. Fare to this place is \$1.50 from Victoria. There are 400 men employed here. All employment sharks are shipping men here from Vancouver. Company's office is on the corner of Fourth and Langley streets, Victoria, and men can get work from there any time.

MEMBER L. U. #2.

### CAMPBELL RIVER, B. C.

Wages \$2.75 to \$6.00 per day and board. I. W. W. men can get on. Sleep in bunkhouse. Hire men on the job. Work ten hours per day. Fairly good board at \$5.25 per week. Hospital fee \$1.00 per month or 25 cents per week.

Member Local No. 45, I. W. W.

## SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

ONE  
YEAR  
\$1.00

### INDUSTRIAL WORKER

Box 1443, Seattle, Wash.

Enclosed find \$....., for which send me The Industrial Worker for

..... year ..... months, at the following address:

Name .....

Street ..... State .....

City .....

### ACTION! ACTION! ACTION!

Fellow Workers:

The necessity of maintaining a press in the field, which will give our version of passing events, should be apparent to all. It is absolutely necessary that an exponent of Industrial Unionism be maintained in this western country. The press is the strong right hand of the working class. Without it the work of organization would be greatly retarded.

Now, Fellow Workers, the increase in the number of subscriptions is not what it should be. Far from it. Activity is needed, increased activity, and eternal getting after new subs. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and push the circulation of the Industrial Worker. It is absolutely necessary that we do so, if the paper is to be maintained in the field. In some of the cities owing to a lack of systematic efforts being made to get new subscribers, and to get those expiring to renew, the number of paid up subs are falling off. Is this a fact in your locality? Is your local doing its share to push the circulation of the Industrial Worker? If not, will you see that it does? It is absolutely necessary that all locals and members do all in their power to hustle new subs.

The following are a few of those who realize the necessity of pushing the work along:

Fine weather, hustlers. Make the most of it.

Ed. Gilbert, joint secretary of the Portland Locals, was able to take down four, for which he sends in the dough.

J. W. McAllister, comes along with four more to add to the Skykomish list. A hustler of the ability of Fellow Worker McAllister in every locality and the Industrial Worker would soon have one of the largest circulations of any paper in the States.

What we want is subs—and then more subs.

A short contribution from the pen of Fellow Worker J. Floyd is accompanied with a little blue P. O. check for \$1.50.

The eternal getting after subs insures to a newspaper a long life.

Local Union No. 66 of Fresno, Cal., requests that they be placed on the mailing list for 25 copies per week. Appears as though they are going to do business.

Local Union No. 68 of Duluth, Minn., only recently organized, orders a bundle of 50 copies for a starter.

Now that the sun has begun to shine on both sides of the fence, let every Fellow Worker get active and hustle for subs.

Ed. Kufahl, another active member of Loggers' Local, takes a bundle order of 25 copies per week, which are sold to the men in the camps at which he works.

If every local in the West were to do as much towards increasing the circulation of the Industrial Worker, as Loggers Local No. 432, to maintain the paper in the field on a self-sustaining basis would be a snap.

GET ON THE SUB WAGON.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD, HELD IN BRAND'S HALL, CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 18, 1910.**

Whereas, it having been reported to this convention that the Textile Workers in New Bedford, in the State of Massachusetts, are in revolt against unjust and tyrannical conditions, cuts in wages, etc., and

Whereens, Local No. 157 of the I. W. W. is heavily involved in this revolt, be it therefore Resolved, that this body in convention assembled, pledge our undivided support to these Fellow Workers, and be it further

Resolved, That we request all local unions, friends and sympathizers of the I. W. W. to do their utmost to help morally and financially those engaged in this struggle.

(Seal) COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS,

WM. YATES, Chairman.

Determine henceforth to be your own organizer; endeavor to secure the co-operation of other live ones in your local; decline to be helpless; show that you are not an impotent factor, and, finally, insist on all hands doing their share, not by threats or intimidation, but mainly persuasion; calling on them as men should, to hold up their end. If this advice is accepted, we shall have organizers doing or- ganizing work.—Jere L. Sullivan.

### ATTENTION!

Minneapolis, Minn. Open air meetings will be held as often as weather permits. Mass meetings every Sunday evening at 104 Wash Ave S. All slaves invited.

## DIRECT ACTION

(Revolutionary Labor Union Tactics.)

By

ARNOLD ROLLER,

Author of "The Social General Strike."

Translated from the German by

John Sandgren.

(Continued from last issue.)

This demand for an eight-hour day, which for twenty years has been one of the main points in the Social-Democratic reform program, but the realization of which has been postponed to an indefinite future, was now to be wrested direct from the employers and to be introduced through the will of the workers. For this purpose an uninterrupted propaganda was carried on for one year and a half with all means at hand. Uniform posters were put up in all towns in France which called upon the workers to themselves introduce the eight-hour day from May 1st, 1906. Handbills with the words "From May 1st, 1906, we do not work more than 8 hours," were distributed by the hundreds of thousands, and "stickers" with similar explanatory short sentences and demands were pasted in every locality, on the gates and the walls of all shops and factories and in all public places where workingmen congregate, in order to always keep before the eyes of the workers as well as the employers the decision of the labor union congress at Bourges. As soon as these posters were torn down new ones were put up unnoticed in still greater numbers. In the midst of the roar and the din of the engines, the tired worker constantly saw before him on the machine, his iron despot, the red "sticker," "From May 1st, 1906, we leave the mill after 8 hours of work." Leaflets, spread in mass and numberless meetings all over France prepared the proletariat for this day, on which itself, through its direct action, was going to take what their leaders for decades had been promising them.

Although the proletariat was not yet able to enforce its demands on this day, because they were too weak and too poorly prepared, still the lines along which the proletariat has to fight for its demands were pointed out, through the immense agitation in the whole country. The shortening of the working hours is really the most important reform for the working class, for it means more real freedom, fewer hours of slavery, more time for themselves, more time for their own enjoyment and happiness; it means time and opportunity for culture and for preparation for the final battle. In several cities of France the workers, organizing with those employed in commercial occupations, enforced the closing of the stores at a certain hour by gathering in front of the stores at certain hours, warning the public from making their purchases after the fixed hour. The terrified public staid away after the appointed hour, and many businessmen closed their stores to save the expense of burning the lights unnecessarily.

All forms of direct action so far treated upon illustrate the idea clearly and may in many cases take place quite peacefully. But mostly the employers try to foreclose the success of the workers through counter strokes, lockouts and wage reductions, whereupon a fight of revolutionary character often becomes necessary. When it comes to demands for increased wages these methods can hardly be used with success. In order to gain such demands more energetic steps are required, which we shall treat upon in the following chapters.

### EMPLOYMENT SHARKS AND POLICE WORK, HAND IN HAND.

Last Friday afternoon I held a street meeting on the corner of First St. and Nicolet Ave. I attacked the employment sharks, telling the crowd, how the police and city authorities upheld them in their skin game. If there was any doubt in the minds of any of the crowd, it soon disappeared, when a squad of five police came around the corner and informed me of the fact, that I was buring business and I would have to get off the corner, and after instructing me not to appear on the streets again, they walked over and shoot hands with the sharks, proving to the crowd what I had said. How long will it take some of the men to realize that the employment sharks, sees that the I. W. W. spells doom to them? How long will it take before they realize that industrial unionism means doom for the parasites and surely means liberty for men, women and children?

I say men if you have any respect for humanity, an object in view, that is higher than being a submissive slave, than prove it by uniting with your fellow workers. Join the I. W. W., the only union that seeks to unite all men, regardless of race, creed or color. We have an end in view; that, the emancipation of the workers from wage slavery, and the beginning of true liberty for all.

JOHN EDWARDS,

Minneapolis, Minn.

P.E. We are still on the streets, much to the displeasure of the employment sharks.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

CARL SMITH can secure mail addressed to him by writing to the undersigned, secretary of the Portland Locals of the I. W. W.

ED GILBERT, 204 First Street.

HUGH SCOTT, formerly of Kansas City, is requested to write to his mother, as she is very anxious to hear from him.

Any person knowing the address of Fellow Worker Carl Smith is asked to communicate with the secretary of Local Union No. 222, A. E. Cousins, Box 2129, Spokane, Wash.

### ORGANIZE TO BETTER CONDITIONS.

(Continued From Page 1)

unpaid labor of thousands of workers, who toil and moil, living in hovels and shacks, existing not living, eating the poorest kind of food and wearing the poorest kind of clothing. All this so that one individual may live and revel in riotous luxury, give monkey dinners and fancy balls, where only those parasites who live off of the labors of others attend. Not only this, but most likely Senator Clark will be found to possess a home in the country, a private yacht and a villa in the old world. All this wealth is wrung from your hide, workmen. You pay for it in sweat and blood.

The amount of money which Clark alone has expended in residences would furnish and equip suitable and comfortable quarters, with most of the conveniences of modern times, for all the men employed in the logging, lumber and railroad camps of the Northwest. There is no reason why you should not have them. As long as you allow yourself to be separated from the greater portion of the wealth that you create, at the pay window, you always will have to tolerate the poor conditions. Only by proper organization can you put an end to this exploitation.

One more thing I would like to bring to your attention, and that is in relation to your pay. The wages which the boss tells you he is paying is not what you receive. After the company has taken out what they want for the bull meat, cold storage eggs, fourth grade fruit and many other things which could be mentioned, such as \$1 per month for a saw-bone horse doctor, \$1.25 for the privilege of sleeping on a mattress.

I have gone at length and enumerated some of the hardships which are forced to be put up with. Now I will suggest the cure, and that is—INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION. One big union of the working class, including any and all workers regardless of race, creed or color. A union that attempts to organize not only the most skilled worker, but the unskilled workers as well. A union that says that "An injury to one is an injury to all." A union which has only one label and one enemy, and that is the capitalist class. A union that recognizes that there is a class struggle in society, that between the employing class and the working class, there is nothing in common. That this class struggle must go on until the workers organize as a class and take over the means of production and distribution and administer them in the interests of the workers. Such an organization is the INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

EARL OSBORNE,  
Secretary Loggers' Local No. 432, Seattle, Wn.

**LOS ANGELES CELEBRATES MAY DAY.**  
Los Angeles, Cal., May, 1910.

Industrial Worker:—

Will let you know that the locals of Los Angeles held a picnic on May 1, 1910. And it was to much for the capitalist class to see that the I. W. W. members were enjoying themselves on the International Labor Day. The dirty "PARISITES" had to send one of their slaves out on our trail to see how we were celebrating the Revolutionary Labor Day, and gave us the following writeup: Hoping that you will publish it:

I remain your for Industrial Freedom,  
FRED BERG,  
Secretary of Central Executive Committee.

The enclosed clippings arrived to hand, being of considerable length, and a rant such as could only be hatched out in the brains of a fit subject for a lunatic asylum, we cast it aside with a curse, hoping that the day will not be far distant, when an industrially organized working class will have the power to put ink slingers of this class, in a position where they will be able to do some useful work on the end of a pick and shovel.

The name of the paper does not appear on the clipping, but there is no doubt to our minds that it came from the labor hating scab sheet, known as the Times.

### A NEW DISCOVERY.

Speaking about the kind of food, that is usually given to the ranch hand, I was recently informed by two men, who had worked on a ranch in Ventura County, Cal., that they with a number of other workers who were employed on the same ranch, had set before them about three times a week, a mysterious dish. It was not cooked by the ranch cook but always came from the rancher's house. It tasted all right, but the ranch hands were curious to know what it was made of, so much so, that their curiosity was aroused to such a pitch, that several of them decided to go sleuthing. After some fine detective work, it was discovered that it was STEWED ALFALFA, seasoned with pepper and salt.

Now the story of the alfalfa stew has spread among the ranch hands and some of the ranch owners are losing sleep, fearing that the rancher, who fed his hands on the new discovery may have, although unconsciously, put a very dangerous weapon in the hands of the agricultural workers in case they should strike for better conditions. It would be impossible for the ranchers to starve the workers into submission, as the workers could live on alfalfa stew.

L. BURNS,  
Los Angeles, Cal.

"Man of work, alight  
And know your might.  
All wheels stand still,  
If your strong arm will!"

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